No. 939.

THE Boſton-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, *April* 5, 1773.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiſer.

SIR, vid pa. 55. & pa. 335.

THE Printer of the Morning Chronicle having admitted, on Friday laſt, a Paragraph traducing the People of Boſton, I beg you will favour me with a few Words in their Vindication.

The Cenſure is founded upon a Suppoſition that the Patriots of Boſton are oppoſing the Independency of the Judges. Now the Fact is directly the Reverſe. Until the late *Innovation* againſt which they are now Remonſtrating, the Judges held indeed their Places at the *Pleaſure of the Crown*; but this undue Influence was counteracted, by their *Salaries being annually Voted by the Repreſentatives of the People.* Under this Check, Juſtice was impartially adminiſtered.

But upon the Maſſacre at Boſton, it being found neceſſary to *pervert the Laws*, that the Perpetrators of it might be ſaved from the Death they deſerved: the Judges were moved to this by a promiſe of having their Salaries increaſed, and paid by the Crown. This Promiſe has been performed. The Judges, therefore are ſo far from being rendered *independent* that they are *compleatly dependent* on the Crown. Under this innovation, the *King appoints* them during his *Pleaſure*, and *pays them their Salaries* during his *Pleaſure*. Let the impartial Public judge, how far this is conſiſtent with the ever memorable Declaration his Majeſty was pleaſed to make, when he firſt aſcended the Throne.

“That he looked upon the *Independence* and “Uprightneſs of the Judges, as eſſential to the “*impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice*; as one of “the *beſt Securities of the Rights and Liberties of* “*his Subjects*; and as moſt conducive to the *Ho*“*nor of the Crown*.”

Time may have changed the Intentions of his Miniſters; but it cannot have altered the Sincerity of the Royal Breaſt. The People of America may therefore approach the Throne in full Confidence, that his Majeſty will not only redreſs this Grievance, but ſeverely puniſh thoſe evil Miniſters who have adviſed a Meaſure which rendering their Judges *dependent*, endangers the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, ſubverts the beſt Security of the Rights and Liberties of his Subjects; and tarniſhes the Honor of his Imperial Crown.

In this Country we have ſufficiently experienced the Ills of having our Judges *dependent*. It was therefore one of the happy Fruits of the glorious Revolution to fix their Commiſſions during *good Behaviour*. The rendering their Salaries permanent, compleated their Independence, as far as the proſpect of Promotion, which is a Temptation ſtill before them, would permit. *Here* then they are *independent* of the Crown for the Continuance of their Seats and their Salaries; in *America* they are now rendered for *both* totally *dependent*.

Unleſs it can be ſuppoſed, that Juſtice is one Thing here, and another in America, the Americans muſt be juſtified in *every Oppoſition* to this alarming Meaſure. And I am confident no Man, who deſerves the Name of an Engliſhman, will refuſe them his Approbation and Support. The tyrannical Diſpoſition, which this Innovation manifeſts, is ſufficient to raiſe Apprehenſions in the Mind of every Friend to conſtitutional Liberty.

The Enemies of America, unwearied in their Endeavours to plant Diſcord and Diſtruſt between the two Countries, have attempted another Impoſition upon the public, and upon you, which deſerves to be expoſed.

In your Paper of Saturday, there is an inflammatory Addreſs to the People of America, exhorting them to a Diſ union with this Country. It was impoſed upon you (for I preſume you would not have been guilty of an Impoſition on the Public) as an original Piece, when in Truth it was taken from the Maſſachuſett's Gazette, and the ſecret Hiſtory of it is this:

Governor Bernard and his Tools have inceſſantly laboured to fix an Opinion here, that the Oppoſition to him, and to ſome late arbitrary Acts, proceeded from a Deſign in the Americans to throw off all Subjection to the Mother Country. His own Peculation and Oppreſſion was to be covered under a ſpecious Zeal for the Intereſts and Authority of Great Britain. His Letters were conſtantly filled with theſe Suggeſtions. To give them Colour and Authenticity, he alluded to anonimous Paragraphs and Informations from Spies, whoſe Names he pretended not to be at Liberty to mention. Thus he had it in his Power to forge as many of thoſe as would ſerve his Purpoſe; and he had notoriouſly under his Direction a Paper called the Maſſachuſett's Gazette, in which thoſe Pieces uſed to make their Appearance.

It was in Purſuance of the ſame Plan, and in the ſame Paper, that this inflammatory Exhortation was given to the Public. Sir Francis has left his Repreſentative, Mr. Hutchinſon, and a Tribe of the ſame Stamp, in Boſton, who tread in his Steps. And I have no doubt, but they will vouch this very Piece, in their future Letters, to this Country, to prove the rebellious Diſpoſition of the People. Abſurd as the Manner of this Exhortation is, they truſt, that,

As Trifles light as Air,
Are to the Jealous Confirmations ſtrong,
As Proofs of Holy Writ.——

It will have the Effect they wiſh, in making this Country ſupport thoſe Oppreſſions of which they are the Inſtruments, and from which they derive ſo much Emolument. Did the Americans really entertain any ſuch Intentions, they would hardly hold them up to the Public, and wear their Hearts upon their Sleeves, for Daws to peck at.

But Governor Bernard, Governor Hutchinſon, and their Creatures, are ſenſible that nothing but the Blindneſs of Jealouſy can prevent their Miſdeeds from being perceived and puniſhed. An unprejudiced Enquiry into their Conduct, would ſhew them to have been common Incendiaries, and equally Enemies to the Peace and Proſperity of both Countries.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

* * *

We his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects and Freeholders of the Town of Attleborough, at a Town Meeting legally Warned and held on the 18th Day of January, 1773, to the Committee of Correſpondence in the Town of Boſton.

The PREAMBLE.

HONOUR and praiſe to the king, George the third, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king defender of the faith, &c. and unto him will we pay our vows; we pay a due remembrance to every branch of that illuſtrious family; we ever pray that That golden chain of Succeſſion, by which the proteſtant Kings are held upon the throne of Great Britain, may never be broken untill time ſhall be no longer: When the Iſraelitiſh nation was firſt aſſembled into a people, they had Moſes and Joſhua for their leaders: We hope the defection of the Britiſh parliament will be compenſated in the fulfilment of that promiſe, that the rulers ſhall be reſtored as at the firſt, and the ſenetors as at the beginning. It is now midnight with us in regard to our privilledges; but we take encouragement from that old proverb, that the darkeſt time is juſt before the break of day: Our preſent trials are very great; a wiſe king once ſaid, that oppreſſion maketh a wiſe man mad; we hope not to turn maniacks, but to keep the advantage of our ſpirits, and not let the ſun go down upon our wrath, nor give place to the devil. But to ſpeak forth the words of truth and ſoberneſs, and while we have a ſpirit, we will pray that all they that are god's on earth, may remember that they muſt die like men, and the lofty towering heads of kings and princes, muſt be bro't as low as the meaneſt ſubject. And here we will make a pauſe and inquire what we have done; what diſloyalty there hath been in us, that hath incured the diſpleaſure of our gracious majeſty, that could be the cauſe of threatening or ruining of us his American ſubjects; and to ſet things in a clear light, we may be juſtly intitled to a few notes of exaltation. In the year 1745, when the Britiſh trumpets ſounded war from beyond the ſeas to the Americans, no ſooner did our American parliament underſtand the certain ſound of the martial trumpet, but inſtantaneouſly a political convocation was called.—Faithfulneſs and loyalty in every countenance; every nerve receiv'd a new tone to perform a ſmooth and laudible ſecretion of animal ſpirits to brighten their ideas and ſtrengthen their inventions; and like Babylon of old, one meſſenger runs to meet an other, and one poſt to meet an other, to tell the whole province, that the kingdom is invaded at one end. Forthwith orders are iſſued out to the colonels, and from the colonels to the captains, and at the beat of the drum, volunteers parade the ground like well harneſſed ſoldiers, with courage bold, like the war horſe, mocked at fear, marched with their commanders to the high places of Louiſbourg, ſtorm their entrenchments, made a diſcovery of their ſubteraneous mines and galleries, beat down the ſtrong hold, brake the jaws of the gallick lion, and made a conqueſt of the city to the crown of Great Britain. And in the late war that hath been upon us, have joined our Britiſh brethren, waring and fighting through ſeas of blood, until we ſubdued all the Canadian province to the crown of our ſovereign lord George the third. And after all this, ſhall we be conjugated, enſlaved and ruined. Fathers provoke not your children unto wrath, leaſt they be diſcouraged on the one hand, and encouraged on the other. We eſteem our privileges tantamount to our lives; and the loſs of them death in conſequence. And ſince there is no new diſcovered America for us to flee unto, we are almoſt ready to think that we will let go our plowſhares and pruning hooks, to be maliated on the anvel, and not give up our dear-bought privileges to no power on earth. And now in a few words to ſay what our privileges are, and wherein they are violated.

We think that our privileges take their riſe meerly from nature. As we emigrated from our mother country at our own expence, and without any charge to the crown of Great Britain, our ſubjection to the crown of Great Britain muſt be conſidered as an act of our own election. How far that ſubjection was made, and in what manner, the Britiſh government can poſſibly reach over the atlantic to have any influence at all upon us, is known only by the ſtipulation between us and the king of Great Britain, expreſſed in our charter; altho' it be allowed that any plantation ſettled by the order and expence of any ſtate, it remains naturally ſubjected to that ſtate; yet that not having been the caſe in our departure from Great Britain, we utterly diſallow any right of government over us, but what is expreſſed in the charter. We have no natural and neceſſary connection with the crown of Great Britain (in point of government) but what ſprings from our own choice; and that choice cannot be known but by the ſtipulation aforeſaid; which both expreſſeth and limitteth the ſubjection which was our choice: This we apprehend is the true and juſt ſtate of our privileges, as they are intereſted in the preſent controverſy; ſo that whatever act of government exerciſed by Great Britain contrary or not expreſly provided for in the charter, is an open infringement of our privileges. The appointment of a governor altogether independent on us, and who according to the preſent ſtate of things, can be under no influence from our intereſt, but whoſe perſonal intereſt may naturally put him to the utter overthrow of our whole intereſt; We apprehend this to be an infraction of our charter rights and privileges. And the appointment of judges from home, (if true) or the maintainance of them in independence upon us and in dependence intirely upon the crown, we think an infringement upon our charter privileges, and which naturally tends to corrupt and overthrow the very eſſence and quinteſcence of our privileges.—The parcelling our money among a ſet of men of no uſe to us or the community, without our conſent, is a bold and unjuſt infringement upon our privileges, the ſubjecting civil caſes to trial by Courts of admiralty, inſtead of juries, and eſpecially in taking from us the rights of trying capital caſes in any articles, and carrying our bre-

(For Remainder, ſee Laſt Page.

thren

¶ See proceedings of the Town pa. 1085 ◊ see under J in the Index (Judges.) ∨ see Charter pa. 1077. vol. 2. ~ vid pa. 66, vol. 3. { vid the List of Violations pa. 1100 ⊃ vid pa. 463, &c — 831 &c vol. 2. ‖ vid yr Names pa. 1087 ¶ In raising, &c. [illegible] chronology pa. 1077. vol. 2.

Boſton, April 2, 1773.

THIS Town was the place in which Mr. *Hutchinſon* drew his firſt breath, and here his ſettled abode has been ever ſince. He early aſpired after ſuperiority, and had not long entered upon the ſtate of manhood before he courted the favour of thoſe, whoſe influence in *town meetings* might raiſe him above his brethren. He ſoon ſucceeded ſo far as to be choſen a *ſelect-man*; and, in ſhort, by the help of ſuch *patriots* as are now ſtigmatized by himſelf, and his dependants, *incendiaries, fomentors of faction*, and *enemies to government*, he roſe from ſtep to ſtep, 'till it was no longer in the power of *town-meetings* to advance him higher. But it is well remembered by many, if not by himſelf, that his being choſen by the town of Boſton their *repreſentative*, introduced him to the Speaker's chair, which paved the way to his being elected a member of his Majeſty's Council. This placed him under advantage to give force to whatever methods he may have ſince taken, in order to his advancement to the firſt ſeat in the government. One would naturally be inclined, from this account of his birth, and riſe to dignity and power, to think, that *Boſton* was the ſpecial object of his affection, and that he would be ſtrongly diſpoſed to exert his influence to the utmoſt to promote its welfare. But to general aſtoniſhment, he has in many ways made it evident, that the reverſe of this is the truth. He could not more indubitably, nor ſcarcely to an higher degree, have diſcovered malevolence towards this town, than in his ſecond Speech to both houſes of aſſembly in their laſt ſeſſion. The worſt enemy we have, not the infamous *Bernard* himſelf, could have ſet us in a worſe light, or more loudly, however artfully, called for the vengeance of adminiſtration againſt us. The language of the Speech is this;—"The proceedings of ſuch of the inhabitants of the town of Boſton as aſſembled together, and paſſed, and publiſhed their reſolves or votes *as the act of the Town at a legal town-meeting*." Is this a fair and juſt repreſentation of the meeting of the inhabitants of Boſton? Is it given with that candour, which might reaſonably have been expected from a *fellow-citizen*, tho' at the head of the province? Does it not obviouſly appear to be wrote with a deſign to exhibit ſuch an account only of this meeting as might be fitted to place the town in a diſadvantageous light, and expoſe it to the reſentment of thoſe in power? Few, even, of Mr. *Hutchinſon*'s enemies had entertained ſo bad an opinion of him, as to ſuppoſe him capable of a publication ſo void of impartiality, and powerful in its tendency to bring miſchief upon Boſton, if not the other towns in the province. With what face could he ſpeak of this meeting as an *aſſembled rabble*, reſolving and voting AS a town legally called together? He knew, and could not but know, that what he is pleaſed to call "a number of inhabitants aſſembled AS at a legal Town-meeting" was in real truth a meeting of the Town in legal form,* and at the deſire too of a large and reſpectable number of its inhabitants. If ſome of his very good friends wiſh he had not expreſſed himſelf in this unfair manner, tis no wonder thoſe who diſlike his meaſures are free in the cenſures they paſs upon him. But, not content with making this legally called Town-meeting an *Epheſian aſſembly*, he goes on more unaccountably to miſrepreſent their proceedings when conſtitutionally got together. Says he, They "denied *in the moſt expreſs terms* the ſupremacy of parliament".—I have carefully looked over the proceedings of the Town, and am not able to find in any thing they have ſaid, or done, "a denial of the ſupremacy of parliament" in any terms at all, much leſs "*in the moſt expreſs terms*". The utmoſt that can be pretended is, that this may be a *conſequential deduction* from what they have publiſhed. But ſhould this be the truth, which, upon the ſtricteſt examination, cannot, as I judge, be proved to be ſo, it would ſtill be an untruth to call that "*a denial in the moſt expreſs terms*", which, at moſt, is a *denial by way of conſequence only*. There are thoſe who ſpeak of themſelves as unable to free this part of the Speech from the charge of direct falſhood; and, for myſelf, I muſt honeſtly own, it will be beyond my ability to do it, till that ſpecial article in the Town's proceedings is pointed out, in which this denial is to be found *in the moſt expreſs terms*. The Speech, beſides affirming the Town's denial of the ſupremacy of Parliament in the *moſt expreſs terms*, ſays further, that they "invited every Town and Diſtrict in the Province to adopt the *ſame principle*, and to eſtabliſh committees of correſpondence *to conſult upon proper meaſures to maintain it*". I am at a loſs for words to deſcribe the malignant nature of this groſs miſrepreſentation. The idea it at once conveys, and is obviouſly intended to convey, to the world in general, and to adminiſtration in particular, is this; that the expreſs deſign of the Town in their meeting was, to hold up to view the ſupremacy of Parliament as the grand principle to be denied by every town in the province, and to call upon them to adopt this principle, and unite in meaſures to maintain it; not ſo much as liſping a word tending to inſinuate that there was the leaſt grievance, civil or commercial, ſuffered in the province, or that it was any part of the deſign of this meeting to complain of any, or to invite others to ſay whether they felt any. Can any one, unbiaſſed in his mind, read the motion that gave riſe to this meeting of the town, and their proceedings thereupon, and not be aſtoniſhed, that ſuch a lame, partial, and I may juſtly ſay, untrue account, ſhould be exhibited againſt us! The words of the motion to which the town agreed, and in conſequence of which they proceeded, are theſe; "Moved that a Committee of Correſpondence be appointed, to conſiſt of Twenty-one Perſons, to ſtate the rights of the Coloniſts, and of this Province in particular, as Men, as Chriſtians, and as Subjects; to communicate and publiſh the ſame to the ſeveral Towns in this Province, and to the World, as the Senſe of this Town, with the Infringements and Violations thereof that have been, or from Time to Time may be made; alſo requeſting of each Town a free Communication of their Sentiments on this Subject." One muſt be endowed with uncommon eye-ſight to diſcern in this motion, or in any of the proceedings conſequent upon it, *an invitation to each Town and Diſtrict in the Province to deny the Supremacy of Parliament, and to eſtabliſh Committees to conſult upon proper meaſures to maintain ſuch denial.* Nothing more was deſired of any Town than a free Communication of their ſentiments concerning our Rights, and the infringements of them; in the doing of which they were abſolutely left to their own freedom, without dictating to them in any meaſure what they ſhould do. They have, tis true, of their own free Choice, to the great mortification of thoſe who would enſlave us, more generally, than could well be expected, given their ſentiments concerning not only our Rights, but the grievous violation of them. And I will ſay here, by thus doing, they have *given the lie* to our court-writers, who have often repreſented our complaints of grievances as nothing more than the empty clamors of a few factious, diſappointed, worthleſs creatures, who would deceive the Town and Province, under the diſguiſe of Patriots. It is added in the Speech in excuſe for diſcuſſing freely "the Supremacy of Parliament," that if he had not done it, he ſhould "juſtly have rendered himſelf obnoxious to the diſpleaſure of his Sovereign"; as he "ſaw the capital Town of the Province not only diſcuſſing, but determining and inviting every other Town and Diſtrict in the Province to do the like." A moſt glaringly unjuſt repreſentation this, as has been clearly and fully ſhewn. And could Fear, leſt he ſhould incur the diſpleaſure of his Sovereign, grounded on miſrepreſentations, be the true reaſon of his making this Speech? This would be to ſay, he ſhould be afraid his Sovereign would be diſpleaſed, if he did not groſly and injuriouſly treat the Capital of his Maſſachuſetts' Province. 'Tis generally thought, *our* Sovereign, as well as *his*, will not thank him for calling upon the Legiſlature to diſcuſs this nice point, under the groundleſs pretence that Boſton had done it, and invited other Towns to do the like. It is far more probable his view was to ingratiate himſelf with thoſe at home who are for making Slaves of the Coloniſts, and to eſtabliſh himſelf in his preſent poſt, by going on to make it more and more evident to them, that he was as fit a perſon as they could any where find to carry their deſigns into execution.

The maker of this Speech may be aſſured he has, by means of it, leſſened the number of his friends, and increaſed that of his enemies. I can think of but two ways in which he can retrieve his loſt character. He muſt either convince the Inhabitants of this Town and Province that there are no grievances to be "ſeen, felt, or underſtood"; and ſhould they think they perceived any, that their ſenſes were ſo diſordered as to imagine bleſſings were grievances; the happy effects of a mild and kind adminiſtration, the horrid evils of an hard and oppreſſive one: or honeſtly own, what many think he in his conſcience fully believes, that our Rights have been invaded and infringed, and heartily join with the two Houſes of Aſſembly, in endeavouring, in all conſtitutional ways, to procure us relief under the burdens and difficulties we have been ſo long & loudly complaining of. In either of theſe ways he may approve himſelf a faithful ſervant to the King his Maſter, and a friend to the intereſt of this Town & Province; but in no other, to the excluſion of theſe, ſhall we believe him to be ſo.

---

* It might be aſked with equal propriety, Whether the acts of four councellors, which is a majority of ſeven, and but a ſeventh part of twenty-eight, ſhould be eſteemed the acts of his Majeſty's Council.

The inhabitants were all legally warned; but *to carry a point*, ſeven counſellors may be *picked out*, and the other twenty-one carefully avoided; as we have reaſon to think is too often the caſe.

Meſſrs. EDES and GILL,

SOME little time after the appearance of the pamphlet entitled 'America known to the Ancients,' the pious and worthy Judge of the Superior Court of this Province, and Judge of Probate for this County, Foſter Hutchinſon, Eſq; brother to his Excellency the Governor, and brother-in-law to the Rev'd. and worthy Mr. Samuel Mather, author of ſaid pamphlet, diſcontinued his attendance upon Public Worſhip under Mr. Mather's adminiſtrations, as is currently reported, in reſentment to his writing ſaid pamphlet; in the appendix of which there are ſome excellent obſervations on the Rights of the Coloniſts.

Quere, What *juſtice* * may not be expected from ſuch a perſon who can ſo freely ſacrifice a brother, ſo unexceptionable in all the walks of private as well as public life, barely for ſaying a few decent things in favor of his periſhing *native* Country, and a Country for the preſervation of which Mr. Mather's venerable anceſtors have ſtood forth glorioully? Is this *zealous* judge and friend to his country, to be one of the arbiters of the life, liberty and fortune of every prejudg'd friend of liberty in this extenſive Province; eſpecially after having declared on change that he would not have accepted the ſeat, had he not the beſt aſſurance that proviſion would be made for the Judges' ſupport by the Crown.

TELL TALE.

* Another of the Hon. Juſtices lately in his Charge to a Jury, took occaſion to ſay, that one of the parties was not a friend to Government.

A Conteſt with you on any ſubject but *Grammar*, Mr. Draper! In this ſcience your *pretenſions* are doubtleſs INCOMPARABLE: But ſhould opinions contradictory to my *well founded conceſſion*, originate in any corner of this town or province, let '*thoſe* that *reports*' theſe opinions beware of the *correction* of a maſter,

Who like the *Bard* renown'd in FLACCUS' ſong,
Regards how well he writes not, but HOW LONG!

On THURSDAY next,
At THREE o'Clock in the Afternoon,
Will be Sold at PUBLICK VENDUE,
By Benjamin Church,
At his Uſual Place of Sale,
A great variety of valuable Articles,—*viz.*—

Superfine Broad Cloths,—Scarlets,—Blues,—and other Colours,—Serges,—Ferreſt Cloths,—Shalloons,—Tammies,—Iriſh Hollands,—Checks,—Bed Ticken,—Callicoes,—Lawns,—Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.—Houſe Furniture,—as Tables,—Mahogony Deſk,—Beauro,—Feather Beds,—Chairs, &c.—Wearing Apparell, Watches, &c. &c.—Sale at 3 o'Clock, P. M.

AUCTION-ROOM——QUEEN-STREET.

JOSEPH RUSSELL having received a Licence from the Gentlemen Select-Men, to be an Auctioneer for the Town of Boſton, conformable to the late Act for that Purpoſe provided, begs Leave to acquaint his former Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he ſhall continue the Buſineſs at his Room in Queen-Street, where both his Employers and Purchaſers may depend on the utmoſt Fairneſs, Fidelity & Diſpatch.

While ſome the *Stage of Action* quit,
And *Dying* advertiſe;
For Caſh the Buyers here may meet
With conſtant freſh Supplies.
For Favors paſt, due Thanks return'd;
New Bargains cheap and dear,
At the *Old Place* may ſtill be found
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
At TEN in the Morning,
WILL BE SOLD BY
PUBLLICK VENDUE,
At the Auction-Room in *Queen-Street*,

A VARIETY of GOODS as uſual, among which are, Broad Cloths, Iriſh Linnens, Checks, Lawns, white figur'd Gauze, Gauze Handkerchiefs, a variety of beautiful Ribbons, and a great variety of Hard Ware, two Bags Cotton, &c. &c. J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL, Boſton, 31ſt March, 1773.

The Gentlemen Select-Men having approbated me to officiate as one of the Vendue-Maſters for this Town: I would now through your Paper, offer my Service to the PUBLIC, promiſing the utmoſt Fidelity and Care in executing any Buſineſs entruſted to me as an AUCTIONEER.——In the Sale of Houſes, Lands, Shipping, Merchandize, Houſhold Furniture, &c. &c. my Employers may depend on my exerting myſelf for their Intereſt.—I have for the preſent opened a VENDUE OFFICE at my Store in Cornhill, where Goods of any kind will be gratefully received in for Sale. I am Gentlemen, your's,

Wm. GREENLEAF.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Wedneſday the 14th Inſtant at Three o'Clock, P. M.

A Tavern Houſe with about twelve Acres of Land, lying in Charleſtown, pleaſantly ſituated on the Great Road leading through Cambridge, at the Corner of the Road to Medford, known by the Name of Cooper's Corner, and within about a Mile of Cambridge Meeting-Houſe, very advantageouſly ſituated for a public Houſe or the Weſt-India Trade—only one third of the Money will be required at Preſent, the reſt may lay upon good Security—The Sale to be on the Premiſes.

For further Particulars Inquire of *Ebenezer Thwing*, who now improves the ſame Place.

Cambridge April 2d. 1773.

DRYED OX-HYDES
TO BE SOLD at ROBERT HEWS's New Buildings, in Pleaſant Street, Boſton.—Apply to ſaid Hews.

◊ vid Speech pa. 242. ¶ vid proceedings pa, 1085. —see also in Index under Towns
✗ vid Charter pa, 1077, Vol, 2. ✓ vid the Letter pa, 1117. ♀ vid pa, 177. (1) vid Index
under Towns. ✗ vid list of Grievances pa. 1100 * vid Speeches pa. 242 219. (2) vid pa.
179. 175

BOSTON, April 1.

Yeſterday Afternoon a Fire broke out in Back Street, which conſumed 5 or 6 Shops, beſides Mr. Sandeman's Meeting Houſe before it was got under. (b)

We have Advice from St. Euſtatia, by way of Philadelphia, by which we are informed that Intelligence was received there from St. Vincents, that a Number of Charaibs had ſurrendered themſelves to General Dalrymple, on Condition of their being Tranſported to St. Matthew's Iſland, and that more were daily coming in for the ſame Purpoſe. [St. Matthews is on or near the Spaniſh Main, where a Number of the Charaibs are already Settled, and not many Leagues from the Iſland of Tobago.] (a)

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of eminence in Rhode-Iſland Government, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated March 18, 1773.

"I have juſt been looking over your Papers, and am charmed with the Behavior of the Town of Boſton, ✓ and of the Houſe ‖ of Repreſentatives and Council ‖ of your Province: If I was not chained down by Intereſt, Connections and every Thing to this Colony, I ſhould think myſelf very happy in living in Boſton.——I hope the Spirit which ſpreads throughout your Province ſo gloriouſly will extend throughout the Colonies, and ſecure our moſt invaluable Liberties."

Extract of a Letter from Newbury Port March 15.

"On the Evening of the 5th ¶ of March the ſeveral Bells here were toll'd from 7 o'Clock to 9, and two Drums muffled were beat through the Streets, and a number of young Perſons followed in proceſſion with as much Solemnity as if they were attending a Funeral.—I imagine conſiderable Improvements will be made another Year on this procedure."

A THEFT.

Five Dollars Reward.

THE Stores No. 8 and 9 on the Long Wharff, improved by the Subſcribers, were broke open, on Saturday Night laſt, and ſeveral Articles carried off, viz. About 20 Pair Mens new Shoes, ſeveral Graſs Bank Cod Hooks, a dark coloured Bath Bever Surtout, with Pocket Flaps to it, and a ſmall Cape of the ſame Colour, about 10 Yards very fine Olive colour'd Cotton Velvet, and ſeveral other Articles. Whoever will diſcover the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive the above Reward,

Samuel Paine,
Eleazer Johnſon.

N. B. The Cod Hooks are marked W. S. on the Flat of the Stem of each Hook, the Cotton Velvet is conſiderably broader than what generally comes for Sale. If any of the above Articles ſhould be offer'd for Sale, its requeſted they may be ſtop'd. April 5, 1773.

CHOICE WINES.

Juſt arrived and to be Sold by

Archibald Cunningham,

At his Shop in Fore Street, near the Draw Bridge,

Liſbon, Malaga, Claret and Madeira Wine per Caſk, new Raiſins and Figs per Quantity or Single Caſk, Almonds, alſo ſuperfine Hyſon and Souſhong and Bohea Tea, Black and Cloth colour'd Barcelona Handkerchiefs, with a good Aſſortment of all Kinds of Groceries.—N. B. A few CHESHIRE CHEESE, if apply'd for directly.

TO BE LETT

The Manſion Houſe of the late Hon. Royal Tyler, Eſq; deceas'd, ſituate in Ann-Street. For further Particulars Enquire of Mr. William Whitwell.

TO BE SOLD,

The real Eſtate of *Thomas Tyler*, Eſq; late of Boſton, deceas'd, being a large and commodious Houſe in Boſton, fronting Dock Square, ſuitable for a Gentleman in Trade.—Alſo, a ſmall Piece of Land, with a Houſe thereon, ſituated in the Centre of the Town of Concord, at preſent improv'd by Mr. Hunt, Cordwainer.—Enquire of William Tyler, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.—All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate by Notes, Bonds, or otherwiſe, are deſired to pay the ſame to the ſaid Adminiſtrator, or they without further Notice will be ſued at the next Court.

ON WEDNESDAY 5th *May*,

At NINE o'Clock in the Morning,

WILL be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in *Queen-Street*.

A very large and valuable Collection of

BOOKS,

Being the Library of a Gentleman deceas'd.

☞ Printed Catalogues will be deliver'd in Seaſon, by

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD OR LETT,

A Dwelling-Houſe, four Rooms on the Floor, a Barn, and Carpenter's Shop, with about two Acres of Land, ſituate near the Rev. Mr. Jackſon's in Brookline, and on the Great Road leading from Boſton to Watertown. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

WANTED in a Family, a Boy 8 or 9 Years of Age. Enquire of the Printers.

CHOCOLATE

TO BE SOLD BY JOSEPH MANN, choice Chocolate made by himſelf, and Warranted pure, likewiſe good Cocoa Shells, at his Houſe in Water-Street, next Door to Mr. Ebenezer Torrey Baker, at the Sign of the Wheat Sheaff near Oliver's Dock, Boſton.—Alſo Cocoa taken in to Grind: Any Gentleman who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may depend on having it done with Fidelity and Diſpatch.—At the ſame place may be had a few choice Rhode-Iſland CHEESES, and fifteen Barrels of ALEWIVES.

For Charleſtown, (South-Carolina,)

THE SHIP INDUSTRY,

Will Sail immediately,

Freighters or Paſſengers are deſired to apply on Board, or of SAMUEL A. OTIS.

FLOUR.

To be Sold for *Caſh* or *ſhort Credit*, at Store No. 6, leading down to Treat's and Spear's Wharves, a little South of the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall,

By James Swan,

Choice Philadelphia Flour, fine, ſuperfine and the beſt Baltimore ditto. Bar Iron, Brown and Loaf Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Raiſins, &c. &c.

All which it is believed his Cuſtomers, Bakers, *Country Traders* and *others*, upon trial will be made ſenſible he ſells as Cheap as, if not Cheaper than, at any Store in Town.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the 22d Day of April Inſtant, at Three o'Clock, P.M.

A large and commodious Dwelling-Houſe, with three Rooms on the Floor, neatly finiſhed, ſituate and lying in *Roxbury*, near the Mills, almoſt new, and is well ſituated for Trade and Buſineſs, with a Stable and a Garden with the beſt Fruit, and a good Well of Water never known to be dry. If it ſhould be moſt agreeable to the Purchaſer to pay only one half the Conſideration down, and the remainder on Intereſt with Security, the Purchaſer may be thus indulg'd. The Sale to be on the Premiſes. *Boſton, April 3d*, 1773.

MILL SAWS.

A Number of extraordinary fine Steel-Plate Mill-Saws, of a new Model, which are found, on repeated Trials, to anſwer far ſuperior to thoſe made here. Alſo, all Sizes of this Country-made Mill-Saws, warranted good, to be ſold by

Charles Sigourney,

At his Shop next above Mr. Samuel Elliot's at the Head of Dock-Square, BOSTON. ALSO,

All Sorts of Braziery, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Ship Chandlery and Stationary Ware. Amongſt which are, Nails, Tacks and Brads of all Sorts, Pewter and Braſs of all Sorts, Lead, Shott, Powder, Engliſh and German Steel, Engliſh and French Flints, beſt Glue, Cod and Mackrel Lines and Hooks, Smith's Anvils, Vices, Sledges, Hand-Hammers, Screw Plates, Files and Raſps of Sorts, Saws, Hammers, Chizzels, Goughes, plain and Jointer Irons, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 10 by 8 Crown Glaſs, and a great Variety of all Sorts of Shoe and Knee Buckles, Paper of all Sorts, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, &c. Alſo, Allum, Brimſtone, Copperas, Engliſh double-refin'd Loaf-Sugar (very cheap) Ships Buntins, &c.

N. B. Caſh given at the ſaid Shop for old Pewter, Braſs, Copper and Bees Wax.

All Perſons indebted to *Zachariah Johonnot*, who has lately retir'd from Buſineſs, are deſired immediately to come & ſettle their reſpective Debts, or they will without further notice be ſued to July Court.

N. B. The Diſtilling Buſineſs is now carried on by JOHONNOT and SEAVER, in the Diſtill Houſe lately improved by ſaid Johonnot, who alſo have a large Aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods to Sell upon as good Terms as at any Store in Boſton.

The Perſon who received a very large CHINA BOWL from Capt. Barrett's Houſe, in Friend-Street, during the late Fire in that Neighbourhood, ſhall be handſomely Treated if he will return it, or Proſecuted if he does not.

WANTS a GOOD PLACE

A young Man whoſe Character may be Examined, who underſtands Book Keeping, and alſo underſtands tending a Store or Shop.——

Enquire of the Printers.

WHALE-BOATS

BUILT and Repaired by JOHN LAMBERT, and Son, at the North-End, oppoſite the two Palarverers—where may be had, CEDAR and PINE BOARDS.

TO BE SOLD at the upper Corner Store, Minot's T.

A Quantity of very good Ship-Bread and FLOUR, Alſo a Quantity of Merchantable COD-FISH, and Bait MACKRELL.

Amory's, Taylor & Rogers

CONTINUE to Import from the firſt Hands, large Aſſortments of Engliſh, Scotch and India GOODS, with a great Variety of Hard Ware, which they ſell by WHOLESALE, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in Kingſtreet.

They deſire alſo to acquaint the Public that they have open'd a Shop at the ſame Place, where all the above Aſſortments will be ſold by RETAIL, at a Price that will be ſure to recommend them.

Alſo, choice Connecticut PORK.

MADEIRA WINE,

A Few Pipes to be Sold Cheap at Mr. HUNT's Cellar, under the Brick Meeting, Inquire at Dr. JONES's Shop. Boſton April 5th, 1773.

By ORDER of COURT,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, on the 20th of April next at 4 o'Clock, P. M.

THE real Eſtate of Mrs. DORCAS INGRAHAM, late of Boſton, deceaſed, conſiſting of a commodious Dwelling Houſe, with Yard and Garden Land adjoining, ſituated in Auchmuty's Lane, the Houſe in Repair.

Richard Salter

Begs leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers and others, that he has for Sale at his Shop in Cornhill, Boſton, near the Poſt Office,

A large and general Aſſortment of Engliſh, India and Scotch Goods, ſuitable for all Seaſons, conſiſting of moſt Articles uſually Imported to this Market, which he will engage to Sell as Cheap as can be bought at any Store or Shop in Town, by Wholeſale or Retail.——Alſo Pepper and all ſorts of Spices, Writing Paper, Ink Powder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Mariners Compaſs, Kalenders and Epitome's, a few dozen of Tate and Brady's Pſalm Books with Hymns compleat, with and without Tunes, Teſtaments, &c Alſo, A large Aſſortment of Women's and Children's Calamanco, Everlaſting and Leather Shoes and Pumps, of a Superior Quality, &c. &c.

The Eſtate of William Hoppin, late *of Charleſtown, Rigger, deceaſed, being repreſented Inſolvent, and ſix Months being allowed the Creditors to bring in and prove their Claims—The Commiſſioners appointed (by the honorable Samuel Danforth, Eſq; Judge of Probate, for the County of Middleſex,) to receive and examine the ſame——Hereby give Notice, That they will attend that Service at the Houſe of Mr. John Wyer, Innholder, in Charleſtown aforeſaid, on the ſecond Monday of this and the five following Months, from Four to Six o'Clock Afternoon.* *Charleſtown, April 5, 1773.*

As there are many Young LADIES in this City who are deſirous to learn Engliſh Grammar, Compoſition, Letter-Writing, &c. who cannot attend a School, The Subſcriber informs ſuch, that if they apply to him he will wait on them at their own Houſes, in the Afternoon on Thurſdays and Saturdays and inſtruct them in the Branches of Learning above mentioned.

Boſton March 23, 1773. JOSEPH WARD.

WHEREAS *I the Subſcriber, being in a Paſſion, did oppoſe, beat, and otherways ill-treat Mr.* Joſeph Otis, jun, of Boſton, *Deputy-Sheriff, when in the Execution of his Office, (which I am ſenſible was a great Violation of the Laws of this Province, which Laws I ever deſire to be governed by,) and am ſorry for ſo doing; and aſk his Forgiveneſs in this public Manner.*

Boſton, 15 March 1773. R. PALMES.

The Subſtance of a Petition preſented to the General Court in their laſt Seſſion:

A Petition of *Seth Sweetſer* and others, Proprietors of a certain Tract of Land ſituate in the County of Lincoln in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, at or near a Place called Pemaquid in the Eaſtward Parts of ſaid Province, granted by the Council of Plymouth in Great-Britain in the Year 1631, to Robert Aldſword and Giles Elbridge, known by the Name of Pemaquid Lands, ſheweth, That they and their Anceſtors and others have been at great Pains and Expences in making Surveys, Plans and Diviſions of ſaid Land, and in bringing forward Settlements and making Improvements there, and in many other ways in managing, ordering and diſpoſing the Affairs of ſaid Pemaquid Propriety or Company for a courſe of 30 Years paſt: That in the courſe of theſe Tranſactions, they have frequently voted to raiſe Monies for neceſſary Purpoſes, and have ordered ſuch Sums to be laid and apportioned on the ſeveral Proprietors according to each Proprietors Intereſt in the Land and to ſtrict Equity; and have ſtated Accounts, paid and received Monies, &c.—But in ſome Inſtances through Error and want of Information in the Law in voting Sums of Money to be raiſed, and in forming Aſſeſsments of thoſe Sums upon the Proprietors, they have not as they are now adviſed conformed in all Things to the ſtrict Regulations of the Law, though they have in all Reſpects conformed to the Principles of Equity and good Conſcience, as will appear by their Books of Records, Proceedings and Accounts: But that ſome of ſaid Proprietors have not paid their reſpective Quotas and Proportion of the Expences and intended Aſſeſsments, but are conſiderably in arrear; but on Account of the Irregularities aforeſaid the Proprietors are informed that they cannot proceed to collect and levy ſaid Quotas or to make Sale of the Lands of delinquent Proprietors for the Payment of their juſt Proportions, which are ſtill in arrear and unpaid, without great hazard of Law-Suits and Perplexities: Wherefore the Petitioners pray for a Ratification of their paſt Proceedings, and that the ſaid Company or Propriety may be impowered to proceed to collect and levy the Sums that are ſtill in arrear by Sale of the delinquent Proprietors Lands or otherwiſe according to Law; any want of Conformity to the ſtrict Regulation of the Law relating to the Votes, Aſſeſsments, Proceedings of Proprietors of common and undivided Lands notwithſtanding.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, February 24. 1773.

READ and Ordered, That the Petitioners notify all Perſons concerned by inſerting the Subſtance of this Petition and Order in *Edes & Gill*'s and *Draper*'s News-Papers three Weeks ſucceſſively, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, on the third Wedneſday of the next Seſſion of the General Court why the Prayer thereof ſhould not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence,
T. CUSHING, Speaker.

IN COUNCIL, *February* 25. 1773.
Read and Concurred, THO'S FLUCKER, Secr'y.
A true Copy, atteſt. JNO. COTTON, D. Secr'y.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,
Ten Whites. One Black.
Baptis'd in the ſeveral Churches, Four.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 36 min. after	9	Friday, 28 m aft.	1
Tueſday, 28 min. af.	10	Saturday, 17 m. af.	2
Wedneſday, 20 m. aft.	11	Lord's Day 16 m. af.	3
Thurſday 19 min. after	12	☽ Full's 7 Day 4 Morn.	

✓ vid Index, under Towns. ‖ vid Meſsages, &c of the House, under Representatives in Index,—and of the Council, in Index under Council. ¶ when the Anniversary of the Maſsacre was, vid pa. 60, Vol. 3. ~~(a) vid pa. 273~~ (b) vid pa. 273 (a) see pa. 182, 225—235, 238, 261, 265, 273.
~~238~~

thren on ſuſpicion of guilt, from all who are acquainted with their characters, or who can poſſibly do them juſtice, and ordering them to be carried at almoſt infinite expence, three thouſand miles for trial◊, a moſt barbarous, unjuſt, unconſtitutional affair, and as cruel as the Oſtrich.

A true Copy, atteſt by me,

JACOB IDE, Town Clerk.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Princeton, duly warned and legally aſſembled on Monday the eighteenth Day of January, A. D. 1773.

AFTER reading a Pamphlet∧receiv'd from the Town Clerk of Boſton, and by∧Order of the ſaid Town directed to the Select Men of Princeton, the Town by their Vote approving of the State of Rights of the Colonies, and this Province in particular, therein ſet forth: Alſo the enumeration of Infringements and Violations of ſaid Rights, and the Letter of Correſpondence contain'd in ſaid∧Pamphlet—They then proceeded to chooſe a Committee, to report a draught of ſuch Votes as they may think proper for the Town to come into, on Monday the 25th Inſtant, to which time the Meeting was adjourn'd.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Princeton, on Monday the 25th of January, A. D. 1773, by Adjournment from the Eighteenth of the ſame Month, the Committee who were then choſen to conſider and report ſome Meaſures ſuitable for the Town to come into, in the preſent unhappy State of affairs, reporteth as followeth.

1. That the connection between the Mother Country and the Colonies, is of great conſequence to both if mutually kept up, but when digreſſions X are made from eſtabliſhed compact, then that connection begins to leſſen, and of courſe creates an alienation, the effects of which muſt be attended with bad Conſequences; for the reſolute Man in a juſt Cauſe, while in a State of Freedom, never will conſent to any abridgements or deprivation of his juſt Rights, and diſdains threats or any meaſures of Compulſion to a ſubmiſſion thereto; not like the Dog, the more he is beaten, the more he fawns, but on the contrary, with a noble mind defends to the laſt, and every ſtripe ſtimulates his efforts and endeavours in the defence of his own or his Country's cauſe.

2. That this Town as part of this Province, whenſoever their Rights, Liberties and Properties are infringed upon by what Power ſoever—they in honour to their Forefathers, by whoſe Fortitude and Induſtry under God, they for many Years have enjoyed the Fruits of their Labours—for the regard they bear to Poſterity, and as friends to their Country, have good right to complain and manifeſt their uneaſineſs at ſuch Proceedings.

3. That the repeated attempts to make the People of this Province ſubject to unjuſt Taxations, and abſolute dependency upon the Crown, to them appear ſubverſive of, and inconſiſtent with, the Conſtitution of a free People. ◊

4. That ſuch◊unconſtitutional meaſures demand the attention of all well diſpoſed People, and a mutual connection and joint adherence, in proper means for redreſs, that thereby the Rights and Liberties, Civil and Religious, which have been tranſmitted to us from our illuſtrious Anceſtors, might be kept inviolate by us their Poſterity.

5. That they ſhall always be ready to concur in all juſt and proper means that this Province and the neighbouring Colonies may come into for the common good, and in conjunction with friends to Liberty, ſhall bear teſtimony againſt all invaſions◊upon our Rights and Liberties.

6. That this Report be put upon the Town Record, that Poſterity may know that they had a ſenſe of their invaluable Rights and Liberties, and that they are determined to vindicate and ſupport them as times and occaſions may call for.

EPHRAIM WOOLSON,
BOAZ MOORE,
EBENEZER JONES,
CHARLES BROOKS, } Comittee.

Then the Vote being call'd to know whether the Town would accept of the Report, it was unanimouſly Voted to accept of ſaid Report——Alſo Voted that the Town Clerk forward a Copy of the aboveſaid Proceedings to the Committee of Correſpondence in the Town of Boſton.

A true Copy. Atteſt.

EPHRAIM WOOLSON, Town Clerk.

PALMER's CHOCOLATE,

Sugar, Tea, Flour, Flax, Dumb Fiſh, Glaſs Ware, Iron-Ware, Coffee, Kippen's Snuff, and many other Articles are to be ſold by JOSEPH PALMER and SON, at their Store oppoſite the Golden-Ball.

N. B. There are now ſelling off at ſaid Store, a large Quantity of Engliſh Goods, very cheap for Caſh, Weſt-India Goods, or Boards.

TO BE SOLD very Cheap,

By S. AVES,

At Governor Hutchinſon's Wharff, at the North End,

Choice Lemmons, Raiſins, Liſbon and Malaga Wine, Weſt India Rum and Sugar, good Dumb and Jamaica Fiſh.

LOST A few Days ſince from this Harbour, a Moſes Boat, about 14 or 15 Feet long. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Boat, and inform Mr. John White of the ſame, ſhall be rewarded for taking of her up. Boſton, March 25th, 1773.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS the Store improv'd by me the Subſcriber was broke open on Saturday the 13th Inſtant, and the following Articles Stolen, viz. 6 Barrels Flour, 1 dozen Mill'd Caps, 1 dozen Cod Lines, 1 bag Shott, 1 piece Ravens Duck, 1 bag Sheeps Wool mark'd I H, 3 Duff. Blanketts, 2 pieces Kerſey, and ſeveral other Articles. Whoever ſhall apprehend ſaid Thieves or make diſcovery of ſaid Goods to me the Subſcriber in Gloceſter, or to *Iſaac Smith*, Eſq; of Boſton, ſhall be intitled to the above Reward.

Gloceſter, 25th March 1773. JAMES HAYES.

All Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate of *Joſeph Abbe*, late of Hopkington, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment to *Aaron Abbe*, or *John* [illegible], of ſaid Hopkington, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of ſaid deceaſed; All Perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in to ſaid Executors for Adjuſtment.

Loſt or Stolen from the Subſcriber, laſt December, almoſt a new Watch, with a China Face and Flower'd Caſe, a Seal Key and Chain, and part of an old Braſs Key hanging to it; the Number and Makers Name not known. Whoever ſhall find ſaid Watch and Return it to the Subſcriber in Sandwich or the Printers hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

NATH. FREEMAN.

Sandwich March 5th, 1773.

WANTED,

A good compleat going handſome Saddle HORSE, about fourteen hands and half high, ſtrong bodied, well ſet and ſtrong, from five to ſeven years old, that trots light and eaſy, carries himſelf handſomely, neither ſtumbles nor ſtarts, and is no way vicious, a ſorrel with a blaze in his face will be prefer'd, though a light bay or black handſomely mark'd will do. As he is for a Gentleman's own Riding, a good price will be given for one that ſuits. Inquire of the Printers.

A FARM

TO be Sold in Littleton, in the County of Middleſex, a Farm containing about 95 Acres of good Land, well accommodated with Mowing, Paſturing, Tillage and Wood Land, and well Watered, with a large well conſtructed Dwelling-Houſe and a good Barn on the ſame, with out Houſes, pleaſantly ſituated near the Meeting-Houſe in ſaid Town. For further Particulars Inquire of *Leonard Whiting* now living on the Premiſes, or of Mr. *Samuel Rogers*, Merchant in Boſton.

Littleton 16th March, 1773.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, on Wedneſday the 14th Day of *April* next, at One o'Clock, if not Sold at private Sale before that Time.

NEAR ſixty acres of land, lying in Woburn, ſeven miles from Charleſtown ferry, and on the great road from Boſton to Haverhill and Dunſtable; all well fenced with ſtone wall, conſiſting of mowing, ploughing, orcharding and paſturing, all ſuitably divided with walls; with a large houſe on the ſame, newly and handſomely finiſhed, fit for a gentleman's ſeat, a tavern, or a trader, with a large barn and other out-houſes on the ſame. The houſe hath been kept as a tavern for many years paſt, known by the name of the Black Horſe. For farther particulars, inquire of the owner on the ſame. The Sale to be on the premiſes.

Woburn, March 22, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

A good Farm lying near a Mile from Boſton Meeting Houſe, whereon is a large Houſe and Barn, &c. Said Farm lies out of the way of the Froſt, and contains near Ninety Acres of Land which abounds with excellent Watering, Paſturing, Mowing, Tillage, Wood Land, Orcharding, and other conveniences too many to be here enumerated. For further Particulars Inquire of *Simon Houghton*, living in ſaid Town.

Paxton March 13th, 1773.

To be Sold by Public Vendue at Little-Cambridge,

About Thirty Acres of Land that was Thomas Thwing's Eſtate, deceaſed, at the Houſe of Mr. Edward Jackſon, Innholder, on the 8th Day of April enſuing, by Ebenezer Thwing of Charleſtown. The Sale to begin at Three o'Clock of ſaid Day. The Pay may be made eaſy to the Purchaſer. For Particulars, inquire of the aforeſaid Ebenezer Thwing, or Edward Jackſon.

Any Perſon who have healthy Slaves to diſpoſe of, Male or Female, that have been ſome Years in the Country, of 25 Years of Age or under, may be inform'd of a Purchaſer, by applying to Edes and Gill.

WHEREAS *a Schooner Pike Maſter, was lately caſt away on the Gravel, on board of which Veſſel was a large Quantity of Cordage and Junk, belonging to the Subſcribers: this is to deſire all Perſons that have or may take up any of the ſaid Cordage and Junk, to apply to him at Salem, or Meſſenger and William Foſter, in Boſton, who will make Reaſonable Satiſfaction for any ſo ſaved.*

Boſton, *March* 29, 1773. GEO. CROWNINSHIELD.

To be Sold by Public Vendue on the 12th Day of April next, if not Sold before at private Sale,

A commodious FARM lying in Woburn, on the Great Road leading from Charleſtown to Haverhill and Dunſtable, within ſeven Miles of Charleſtown Ferry, about 45 Acres, conſiſting of Mowing, Plowing, Orcharding and Woodland, with a good Houſe, Shop and Barn, all in good Repair, and is now Licenſed for a Tavern, with a good Griſt Mill. For further Particulars, inquire of James Wyman, living on the Premiſes.

Whereas the Great and General Court or Aſſembly at their Seſſion begun and held on the 27th Day of *May* laſt, granted a Tax of One Penny half-Penny per Acre upon the Lands of the Nonreſident Proprietors in the Town of *Aſhby* in the County of *Middleſex*; and whereas ſaid Tax has been duly aſſeſſed and publiſhed agreeable to Law, and ſome Perſons Proprietors or Owners of ſaid Lands neglect or refuſe to pay the ſame; and whereas the General Court by ſaid Act did impower the Aſſeſſors choſen by the ſaid Town of *Aſhby* to aſſeſs the ſame, to ſell ſo much of the Delinquent Proprietors or Owners Land as ſhall be ſufficient to pay and ſatisfy ſaid Tax, and Other incidental Charges; and whereas the Owners of the following Lands are delinquent in paying ſaid Tax, viz.

Formerly belonging to Townſhend.

What Diviſion.	*What Right.*
4th 5th 6th	25 : 38 : 42
Part of 4th, 5th, 6th	57 : 12 : 22
4th	[illegible]
4th	[illegible]
3d	28
4th	60
6th	52
3d, 4th, 6th	59
3d, 4th, 3d	60
4th, 6th	[illegible]
6th	26
3d	[illegible]
6th	47 : 48
5th	7
[illegible]	26
5th, 6th	2
5th, 6th	3
3d	[illegible]
6th, 6th	40 : 20
5th	40
5th	59
5th	48
5th	19
3d	29
6th	29
3d	39
3d	40
3d, 4th, 5th, 6th	14
6th	53
3d	45
4th	42
3d 6th	16
Part of 5th	62
3d	66
3d	58
3d	46
3d	37

ALSO,

Zechariah Weſſon 12 Acres.
John Foſter 61½ Acres.
Chriſtopher and Jonathan Barrett 43 Acres.
Simeon Spaulding upon the Miniſterial Right 104 Acres.
John Wright 60 Acres.

Lands formerly belonging to Lunenburg laid out to or now owned as follows, viz.

Jeremiah Allen, Eſq; 3 Meadow Lots 132 Acres.
Col. Samuel Brown Part of a Farm on Rights No. 18 : 54 : 17 : 53, 180 Acres.
Hon. Joſiah Willard, Eſq; Part of a Farm on Rights 55 : 35 : 86 : 54 : 46 : 13, 201 Acres. 3d and 4th Diviſion on Right 24.
Col. Samuel Brown Farm on Rights 12 : 37 : 58 : 42 : 45, 620 Acres.
Deacon Gibſon 36 Acres. John Bridge, jun. 88 Acres.
James Billings 59 Acres. Lieut. Marble 120 Acres.
Ebenezer Wheeler and Jonathan Hall 125 Acres.
Abraham Gibſon 50 Acres. Joſeph Lee 40 Acres.
Heirs of Samuel Reed 100 Acres.

Formerly belonging to Aſhburnham.

Joſhua Fletcher 60 Acres.
John Moffat 20 Acres.

Notice is hereby given to the above-ſaid Delinquents, that their Lands will be expoſed to Sale at a PUBLICK VENDUE, at the Houſe of Capt. Samuel Stone, Innholder in ſaid *Aſhby*, on Tueſday the 29th Day of *June* next, at Nine of the Clock, A. M. and to be continued by Adjournment (if need be) until the Firſt Day of July following, unleſs ſaid Tax and Charges be paid unto the Aſſeſſors before the Time of Sale.

Aſhby, March 15, 1773.

James Locke, jun'r
Samuel Stone
Jonathan Locke } Aſſeſſors.

Boſton: *Printed by* EDES & GILL.

◊ vid list of Violations of our Rights, pa. 1100. ∧ vid page 1085, ♀ vid pa. 1086,
ↄ vid pa, 1089. X vid pa. 1100. ~~~ vid Letter pa, 1117. (1) vid Our Charter pa, 1077
Vol. 2. ↄ see the Committees Names, pa. 1087.